

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Hon. A. G. Mackay, Former Ontario Liberal Leader, Operated Upon in Edmonton.

A CENTENARIAN

Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, Succeeds Simon as Home Secretary.

Frank J. Burns, one of the best known grocers in Brantford, died at residence Monday.

Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, has been appointed Home Secretary, succeeding Sir John A. Simon, resigning.

Chief of Police Donaldson, of Toronto, who had been suffering from a severe attack of grippe, died at his home Monday morning.

Robt. J. Danaher, editorial writer of the St. Thomas Times, was appointed postmaster of St. Thomas, succeeding the late W. H. Ingram.

Mr. Fraser Tadhoe, younger son of Mr. J. B. Tadhoe, died after a long illness. He was in his 25th year.

William Muff, of Bothwell, who was struck by a freight car at St. John's riding on Thursday, died in St. John's Hospital, Champlain, Monday afternoon.

Fire destroyed the wheel workshops of the Krupp gun plant at Essen, according to advices received at Amsterdam Monday, and also damaged other buildings.

Albert Thomas Lane, pioneer of bicycling on his continent, died Monday at Outremont, Que. It was Mr. Lane's last ride, and he had just bicycled to America from England.

Hon. A. G. Mackay, former leader of the Liberal opposition in Ontario, Sunday morning suffered from acute grippe and was operated upon at his home Monday. His condition is satisfactory.

Frank Howard Dodd, president of the American Publishers' Association, and senior member of the publishing firm of Dodd, Mead & Co., died at his home Monday.

Monday Mrs. Ann Brown received a large number of letters from the home of her son, Mr. Thomas Brown, concession to Hydenburg, just outside the city limits of Owen Sound.

Captain W. E. Chambers, of the 10th Canadian Infantry, was killed Sunday morning in a battle near Ypres, Belgium.

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AT RYERSON

Christmas Entertainment Repeated With Great Success.

It was indeed a merry throng that gathered in Ryerson Methodist Sunday school last evening, when the Christmas entertainment of the children was again presented. Many of the members of the church and friends, when it was given before, were unable to be on hand, and after several persons requests the affair was repeated and proved better than before. The forenoon of the programme was taken up with songs and recitations, and the presentation of Mother Goose, with all the characters of the famous nursery rhymes enacted by the youthful members of the school. The story of Cinderella was also another enjoyable part of the programme. The latter part was in the form of a periodic drama, in which the young ladies of the school representing the flags of the different Allies. Brabant was taken by Miss Francis, and Canada was represented by Miss Rusk. This end of the programme was very successful. The evening was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

The Battleship King Edward VII, one of the most powerful of the pre-Dreadnought vessels, which was lost by striking a mine in the North Sea.

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But Free Traders Say Imperial Zollverein Impossible.

(By Times Special Cable.)

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NO HUNTER WAR AFTER PEACE COMES

British Board of Trade Is Ensuring That Germany Will Not Start One.

House of Commons Told of Good Outlook Both For War and After.

London, Jan. 10.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, gave tremendous applause from the House of Commons to-night by a speech in which he declared that the House of Commons must take steps to see that Germany is unable to carry on a trade war against them after peace is signed.

"There are signs," he said, "that at last Germany is beginning to feel the economic pressure of our blockade. Her food supplies are becoming depleted, while ours are increasing. Although our exports have fallen and our imports have risen, there is no doubt that the economic strength of Great Britain is so well founded that we can stand the strain far better than the Central powers.

"Read riots in Berlin and in nearly every other big German city do not occur without good reasons. We have deprived the enemy of many necessities of war, and possibly some of the necessities of life. Her stocks of raw materials are giving out. Economic pressure, possibly better than any other means, will ultimately persuade Germany of the fruitlessness of continuing the struggle."

"It can stand the strain longer than Germany," continued Mr. Runciman, "and if we have no success in our sources the disaster that will fall upon her will be almost irreparable. We must make it clear, however, that when peace comes we will not permit the outbreak of the economic war which Germany would wage against ourselves and our allies."

Discussing the suggestion of free trade with the British Empire, Mr. Runciman remarked that the dominions of Great Britain were not likely to alter their methods or their attitude toward the Mother Country. The colonies were determined to raise their revenue and foster their own industries in their own way, and he would not lead the idea of free trade in the Empire must be discarded.

"I feel the same way of the proposition to include all the dominions. If such an arrangement proved essential to end the war successfully, we must have it, for there is no doubt that the Allies are not prepared to make that kind of deal."

Mr. Runciman declared that the British Empire would recuperate after the war faster than any other country. "Then it is our duty," he added, "to do as far as we can France, Russia, Italy and our other allies. I would even have Germany at the end of the war, for no man would wish to see a world of prolonged poverty in Germany."

"But we have the right to demand that in the recuperation of Germany nothing be done which will injure Italy, France, Russia or Great Britain."

NOT WAIT FOR WAR'S END.
"Moreover, I am not prepared to wait for the end of the war to take steps to deal with the economic war. It has been all along the policy of the British Board of Trade to capture the German trade while the war is on. In the case of South America we have since the outbreak of the war opened a trade which I hope will continue long after the cessation of hostilities."

"British traders, despite the handicaps of the war, have worked wonders in their development of new lines of trade. The German blockade has not been broken down the German monopolies in optical glass, drugs, books and apparatus. The German trade, and these monopolies will not again be renewed. The policy of the British Board of Trade is to capture the German trade while the war is on. It is no essential article either for the arts of peace or war that we cannot produce within either of the frontiers of the Empire."

Mr. Runciman also pointed out that one of the first necessities in the improvement of our research methods and the technical education of the war is to improve in banking; need for help in research, growing out of the war, continues the matter of patents and copyrights on a different basis.

LOOKING AHEAD.
The Board of Trade is looking ahead. We must ask the co-operation of our Dominions, we must see that control of the metals of the Empire passes entirely from German hands; we must keep control of the world's coal; we must secure control of the supply of oil.

"Against all this, we must see that foreign subsidized shipping shall not have free run of our ports to the disadvantage of the Empire. While the war is on we must do everything in our power to destroy German trade credit and the German money market."

"The motion which the House of Commons is discussing to-day has placed the British Board of Trade in the enemy that we are not yet at the end of our ingenuity in winning the war. The work of the Board of Trade shall be to see that after the war Germany does not have the opportunity of reconstructing her commercial system before our trade has begun to flow over-increasing value, to see that Germany has no chance to reconstruct her war machinery."

The debate was chiefly remarkable for the unanimity of the members in urging the Government to exert the necessary degree of control over Germany and in recommending that steps should immediately be taken to prevent Germany from German trade war after peace is signed.

operation with the allies, in a policy directed against the enemy."

In the course of the debate there were some references to the danger of competition with the United States, which one member declared would be a more formidable competitor after the war than Germany. To this John Hafford Mackinder, historian, for Glasgow, replied, expressing the opinion of Great Britain for America.

The member has spoken of America as a dangerous competitor. He said, "but I cannot conceive of that competition taking the complex scientific and destructive form of Germany's competition."

The last speaker of the session was devoted to a discussion of Mr. Lloyd George's suppression of the House of Commons, Mr. Farnham, Mr. Lloyd George, quoted extracts from the paper, beginning in July, 1914, in which he declared that the war had been increased by capitalists merely to increase their profits.

On the day he visited Glasgow the paper contained an attack upon Mr. Derby recruiting scheme, which, the Minister declared, "was one of the most useless and unproductive schemes not to enlist which I ever heard of."

"There is no intention," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "of suppressing free speech, and it is childish to suppose that the paper was suppressed because a Minister's vanity was offended. This paper for months has been trying to stir up difficulties in the minds of the public, and it is a discredit more important for the equipment of the army and navy than any other in the history of the press."

Several members characterized the incident as unfortunate, and the discussion was still under way when the House adjourned.

Mr. Farnham again announced that he will allow two days for debate on the second reading of the Compulsion Bill, beginning to-morrow.

GERMAN LOSSES WERE TERRIFIC

Desperate Two-day Offensive in Champagne Was Repulsed.

Four Concentrated Attacks Beaten Off by the French.

Paris, Jan. 10.—A formidable two-day offensive launched by the Germans against the French line in Champagne broke down under French counter-attacks, leaving only a small section of trenches in German hands, the war office announced to-day.

The Germans, after preparing yesterday by violent artillery fusillades, launched throughout the day and night four concentrated attacks on a five-mile front, hurling at one point an entire brigade (more than 5,000 men) against the French position. The attacks were repulsed, and the French were able to penetrate the French positions and capture the trench. The French were able to penetrate the French positions and capture the trench. The French were able to penetrate the French positions and capture the trench.

Several lengthy despatches have been received here giving details of the fighting in the Eastern Front. According to these reports, the French army, which were so successful in the capture of the trench, were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench.

TEUTON LOSSES 50,000.
In the two weeks' battle that culminated in the capture of Cartryk and the driving of all Austro-German forces from the east bank of the Strigra River, the Teutons lost 50,000 men, according to official estimates made in Petrograd. Of these, 20,000 were killed.

There has been general artillery action along the front. On the Strigra River, the Germans have been driven back by the French. The French have been driven back by the Germans. The French have been driven back by the Germans. The French have been driven back by the Germans.

CHAMPAGNE THE BATTLE CONTINUED during the course of the day. A series of attacks on the French line were repulsed, and the French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench.

On the Monday afternoon statement received from the Champagne, the enemy has developed the attack made by him yesterday with the help of a violent bombardment. The French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench.

Sunday School Supt. Tells How "Fruit-a-Lives" Helped

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1, 1915.

"I have lived in this city for many years and I can well remember the suffering from Rheumatism, especially in my hands. I spent a lot of money and many days in the hospital, but I have taken 'Fruit-a-Lives' for eighteen months now and am pleased to tell you that I am now free from the disease. I have taken 'Fruit-a-Lives' for eighteen months now and am pleased to tell you that I am now free from the disease. I have taken 'Fruit-a-Lives' for eighteen months now and am pleased to tell you that I am now free from the disease."

R. A. WADE.
50c. a box, 4 for \$2.00; trial size 50c. At all dealers or direct from Presto-Lives, Limited, Ottawa.

RUSSIA TROOPS ALL POSITIONS NEWLY GAINED

Desperate Hun Counter-Attacks On the Bessarabian Front Have Failed to Regain Them.

AWFUL LOSSES

175,000 Casualties On Two Sides in a Few Days—Great Gains by the Russians.

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—The struggle for the possession of Cartryk and Cernovitz, which continued with unabated ferocity for several days, have completely ended. The effect of the Germans to outflank the Russians at Bayan, on the frontier near Cernovitz, and thus relieve the pressure on the latter place, has been abandoned by the Russians, according to reports from the front.

Fierce fighting occurred in the streets of Cartryk on the several occasions when the town has changed hands. At present the place is in Russian possession.

To-day's official statement says the situation on the front was generally calm on Sunday. In Galicia and in the Carpathians, the Austro-Hungarian troops, having suffered enormous losses and being discouraged by the failure of desperate counter-attacks, have made no effort, beyond slight attempts by artillery and hand grenades, to interfere with the work of the Russians in consolidating the position.

There is some talk of the Russian statement of enormous successes in the capture of the town of the Hungarians. According to the Russian newspaper, the Russian forces have been driven back by the Germans. The Russian forces have been driven back by the Germans. The Russian forces have been driven back by the Germans.

Another Hungarian newspaper states on the authority of a staff report that the Russian forces have been driven back by the Germans. The Russian forces have been driven back by the Germans. The Russian forces have been driven back by the Germans.

REORGANIZING THEIR LINES.
Vienna asserts that the Russians are believed to be reorganizing their lines preparatory to a new assault. For it is not doubted here the case of the Russian forces, which have been driven back by the Germans. The Russian forces have been driven back by the Germans. The Russian forces have been driven back by the Germans.

Several lengthy despatches have been received here giving details of the fighting in the Eastern Front. According to these reports, the Russian army, which were so successful in the capture of the trench, were able to capture the trench. The Russian were able to capture the trench. The Russian were able to capture the trench.

TEUTON LOSSES 50,000.
In the two weeks' battle that culminated in the capture of Cartryk and the driving of all Austro-German forces from the east bank of the Strigra River, the Teutons lost 50,000 men, according to official estimates made in Petrograd. Of these, 20,000 were killed.

There has been general artillery action along the front. On the Strigra River, the Germans have been driven back by the French. The French have been driven back by the Germans. The French have been driven back by the Germans.

CHAMPAGNE THE BATTLE CONTINUED during the course of the day. A series of attacks on the French line were repulsed, and the French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench.

On the Monday afternoon statement received from the Champagne, the enemy has developed the attack made by him yesterday with the help of a violent bombardment. The French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench. The French were able to capture the trench.

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THE REPULSE OF TURKS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Further Particulars of the Ottoman "Victory" Which Went Wrong Near Kut-el-Amara.

THE NEW LEADER

Story of Turkish Brutality On Gallipoli Confirmed in House of Commons.

London, Jan. 10.—A British force, marching from a village near Erzurum to the relief of the Bagdad expeditionary force under Gen. Townshend, which has been besieged at Kut-el-Amara since its retreat from Ctesiphon, was attacked by the Turks on Jan. 9. The effort to cut off the relieving force not only failed, but after a desperate battle lasting several days the British were decisively defeated and fled in disorder, pursued by the British. The Turks lost 700 prisoners, two guns, and a large number of dead and wounded, the battle lasting several days.

THE OFFICIAL STORY.
In telling the Commons the news of the British success on the Tigris Mr. Townshend said:

"General Aylmer left Mian Alligpuri on Jan. 9 with the 1st Cavalry and 1st Infantry. On the night of Jan. 9 the British were decisively defeated and fled in disorder, pursued by the British. The Turks lost 700 prisoners, two guns, and a large number of dead and wounded, the battle lasting several days."

On the right bank General Campbell's column carried the enemy's position, taking 700 prisoners, and then entrenched. Meanwhile the British were decisively defeated and fled in disorder, pursued by the British. The Turks lost 700 prisoners, two guns, and a large number of dead and wounded, the battle lasting several days."

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900 Drops

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Labatt's INDIA PALE ALE

Not a Useless Intoxicant, but a WHOLESOME BEVERAGE with dietetical and medicinal uses.

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D. L. & W. G. Gillies & Co., Ltd., 1821

The Standard Anthracite GEORGE J. GUY, Mgr.

BRICKYARDERS CONVENTION

International Union is in Session in Toronto.

Three Hundred Delegates are in Attendance.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Three hundred delegates were present at the convention of the Brickyarders' Union and the Brickyarders' International Union, which was held at the Hotel Toronto to-day. The meeting is the 44th which the organization has held, and it is being attended by members from all parts of the world. The convention is held annually to discuss questions relating to the welfare of the men in the industry from 1884 until 1904. Since 1904 the meetings have been held biennially.

The delegates are now in the process of electing officers for the coming year. The officers of the Brickyarders' Union are: President, J. C. Ayer; Vice-President, J. C. Ayer; Secretary, J. C. Ayer; Treasurer, J. C. Ayer. The officers of the Brickyarders' International Union are: President, J. C. Ayer; Vice-President, J. C. Ayer; Secretary, J. C. Ayer; Treasurer, J. C. Ayer.

IS UNIQUE

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Premier Asquith On the Return From Gallipoli.

London, Jan. 11.—The British Premier, Mr. Asquith, who returned from Gallipoli to-day, was met at the Victoria Station by a large number of people. He was met by a large number of people. He was met by a large number of people. He was met by a large number of people. He was met by a large number of people.

IS UNIQUE

SPY CHIEF GONE

Koenig, Welland Canal Suspect, Cannot Be Found.

New York, Jan. 10.—Paul Koenig, German secret service agent, was found to be missing today, although he had been traced recently under \$5,000 bail after his arrest in New York. Koenig, who was charged with attempting to secure the release of the German submarine U-101, was found to be missing today, although he had been traced recently under \$5,000 bail after his arrest in New York. Koenig, who was charged with attempting to secure the release of the German submarine U-101, was found to be missing today, although he had been traced recently under \$5,000 bail after his arrest in New York.

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THREE CHEERS

have gone, and that those who have already been at the front have done so well, bringing honor to themselves and to the whole police body.

will annue meeting this evening and
will likely elect Thos. Lovejoy as chair-
man.

neymoon. They will reside here at the above address on their return. To

perford were Lieut. Childs, Main, Battery. A fourth Hamilton
Lieut. Cumber and Slater, failed.

on matrimony and still be perfect
straight.

funerals, 4 Catharine St. S. Phone 2